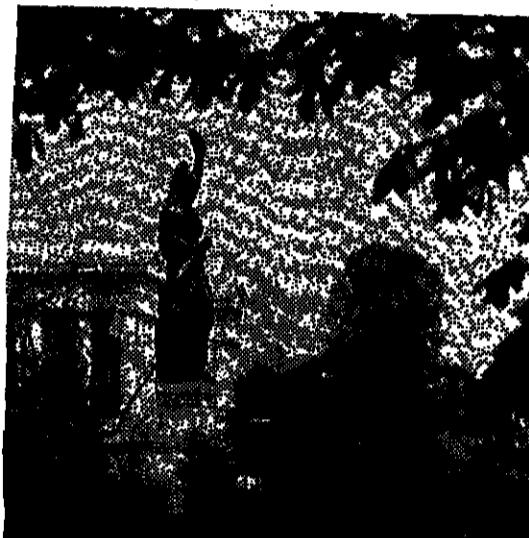


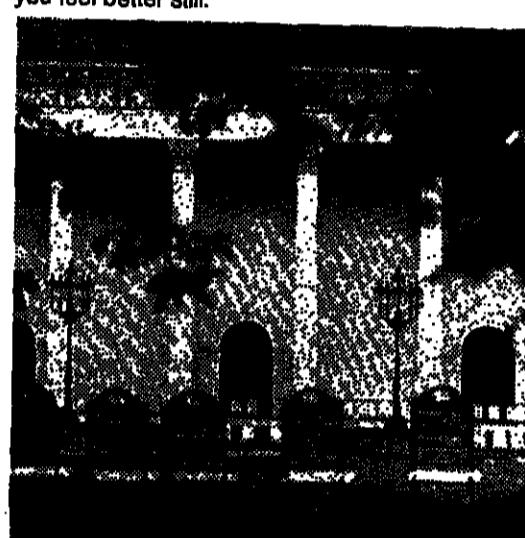


Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany

German cities present many faces to the visitors, full of tradition and yet modern. They are pulsating with life and are cosmopolitan meeting places, offering you the treasures of the past and the pleasures of the present.



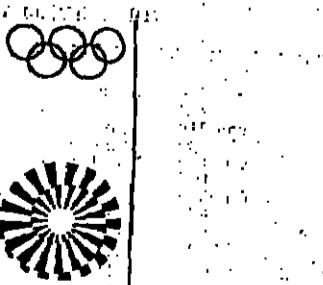
Sparkling springs everywhere, more than 200 spas. Springs for heart and kidney complaints, for every liver and stomach, for all types of treatment. And if nothing else, golf and fresh air will make you feel better still.



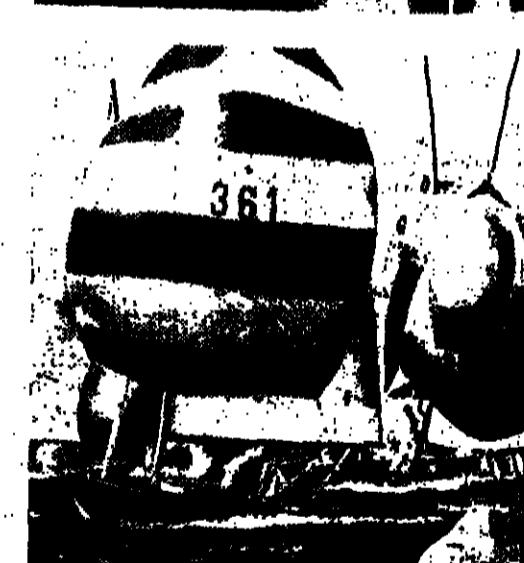
Here there's nothing virtuous in staying thirsty. Wine has been grown for nearly 2000 years. Every town has brewed its own beer since the Middle Ages whilst German sparkling wine came in about 1800. You'll never be dry in Germany.



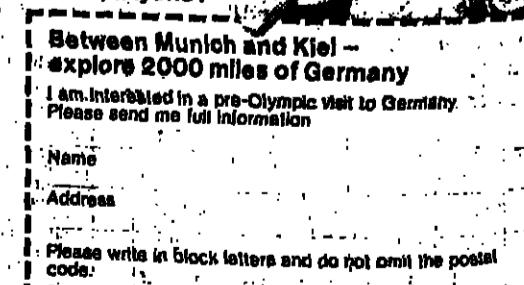
A shopping spree in famous streets. Perhaps in elegant shore that sell fine jewellery, rare antiques and trendy fashions. Or in the little bakery. After all, there are more than 200 kinds of bread in Germany.



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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 27 May 1971
6th Year - No. 476 - By air

C 20725 C

Bonn's best bet is for a united Europe

As the smoke clouds disperse the political landscape appears in a diffuse light. It is as though Europe had been shaken by a short series of minor earthquakes.

There have been no changes and no jolts have been wreaked but suddenly some doors seem to move more easily and others seem to be out of joint that used to open and shut without difficulty. Fronts seem to have shifted round and trends changed.

In Brussels astonishing progress has been made in the latest round of Common Market entry talks with Britain. In contrast this country's decision to float the Mark (whether temporarily or for an unlimited period) has led to a degree of stagnation in the talks on preparations for a European economic and monetary union.

Gaullist right-wing Liberal Franco remains committed to central planning, whereas German Social Democrats are as wary of planning as Christian Democratic Economic Affairs Minister and Chancellor Ludwig Erhard was.

Britain's special relationship with the United States seems to be declining in importance as Anglo-French cooperation in the aviation, electronics and nuclear sectors grows increasingly closer.

This country, on the other hand, has to be particularly careful in its dealings with the United States. The upshot is that Bonn has little leeway in domestic policy.

It has been shown once again that tomatoes and butter, rice and sugar and even strategic considerations and budgetary obligations can either be classed as insuperable political obstacles or dismissed as minor details to be settled by the officials concerned. It depends who the politicians are and what they want.

They have now agreed to agree, yet the closer it comes, the more problematic a European federation is proving.

Economists, technologists and administrators keep telling their governments that in the near future there is no alternative to United States of Europe and elder statesmen, Willy Brandt and Georges Pompidou among them, doubtless also feel that this is the shape of things to come.

But as it is friction flourishes as the

been made in the way of European integration.

Step by step the EEC Commission in Brussels is boosting its revenue and to a limited extent can now, with the aid of funds from various sources, itself make European policy.

Agreement has been reached on a ten-year graduated plan for a European economic and monetary union, final complex details of the agricultural market having first been settled.

To crown it all M. Pompidou stated this January that we will end up (in ten years' time) with a European federal government since there will be simply no other way to run Europe.

In the meantime, he commented, one country or the other might temporarily leave the fold for essential reasons of its own but the work of the Community and progress towards its conclusion must on no account be allowed to come to grief.

It will doubtless have been M. Pompidou who gave the word to give Britain's Common Market entry bid the go-ahead after two failed attempts over the past fifteen years.

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Bonn's super-minister

Karl Schiller, Economics Affairs Minister, who on 13 May took over the Finance Ministry as a result of Alex Müller's resignation, chaired a conference of Federal state Finance Ministers and the Bundesbank. With Hans Wertz, Finance Minister for North Rhine-Westphalia, Herr Schiller discusses proposals for stability measures. (Photo: dpa)

A European authority with full powers in financial, economic and monetary policy cannot be set up overnight.

Bonn cannot allow everything to go by the board because of the risk of breaking the terms of binding agreements; it will not because for this country there is no alternative to European integration.

This country is in a difficult position. Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc has reached deadlock. Following the partial take-over of power in East Berlin by cold warrior Erich Honecker it does not look as though an acceptable Berlin settlement will be forthcoming overnight.

Yet on the other side of the Atlantic advocates of US troop cuts in this country are gaining an increasing hearing (this, of course, being another aspect of the dollar problem).

The upshot is that Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt can neither abolish conscription nor increase Bundeswehr manpower – unlike the Bundesbank or Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Schiller, both of whom have much more leeway in their respective spheres.

A hard currency bloc in Europe with the appropriate authorities and a new European defence concept – in short, a supra-national Europe – would decidedly improve the situation.

Despite its economic potential this country must continue to exercise restraint in both sectors, though. It remains committed to European integration, alliance with America and an active Eastern policy, all of which are more problematic and crisis-prone for Bonn than for any other Western power. Hans Heigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 May 1971)

Moscow's new man

Valentin Falin, the new Russian ambassador in Bonn, met the Federal Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, after he had presented his credentials to the Federal Republic President, Gustav Heinemann. (Photo: J. H. Dörfler)

■ EEC

Britain's EEC entry and the balance of power within the Six

Provided Britain's Common Market entry talks come to a successful conclusion twenty-year-old Cockneys or Glaswegians stand a reasonable chance of living to see Britain complete its first half-century in Europe.

"But does the Continent want us?" Whitehall wonders as the Brussels talks progress from one month of deadlock to the next. The usual argument is that France is continually making fresh difficulties.

In Paris the question is whether Britain has really decided to go European or not. Mr Heath's Conservative government has so far studiously avoided linking its fate irrevocably to the success or failure of Britain's third bid to join the Common Market.

If this bid also fails the whole of Western Europe will have to pay the price of Britain and France failing to come to terms (and relations between the two have seldom enough been characterised by agreement).

The goings-on in and around Brussels do indeed amount to an Anglo-French duel. In 1963, when General de Gaulle last vetoed a British entry bid, a Dutch observer commented that the General still felt France to be a world power (Britain too) and had concluded that the EEC was not big enough for two world powers.

The indications are that both countries have since come to realise that this is not the case. Always assuming they have, there is no reason why the current bid should not come to a successful conclusion this summer.

This, and not technical details such as safeguards for sales of New Zealand butter or Caribbean sugar, is the crux of the matter.

There is no question of a French veto.

order to be able to cushion the impact of Common Market entry as much as possible.

Britain has offered three per cent in the first year of membership, the Common Market is thinking in terms of ten to twelve and a half per cent. Britain proposes to contribute a final maximum of fifteen per cent, the Common Market is already looking forward to Britain footing twenty to twenty-five per cent of the EEC bill.

In mid-May agreement could be reached on an initial contribution of eight to ten per cent and the final go-ahead given in, say, June. Britain will be prepared to make concessions once the Six, particularly France, show willing as regards Commonwealth butter and sugar.

Once substantial progress has been achieved on these three topics the talks can then progress to the next stage.

Even if an initial consensus is reached the role of sterling will prove a tougher nut to crack, though. Sterling's role as an international reserve currency means that many countries have sterling balances instead of gold in their coffers. This again means, in effect, that Britain is internationally indebted to the tune of some 40,000 million Marks.

The EEC Treaty obliges member-countries to come to the assistance of others should they run into economic trouble. France reckons that a country boasting a reserve currency would be a foreign body in a Common Market economic and monetary union because it is subject to immensely powerful external influence and could oblige the others to foot the bill for damage sustained out of the blue, as it were.

How is New Zealand to be allowed to export enormous amounts of butter, cheese and meat to 55 million British consumers until the four million New Zealanders have reduced their dangerous dependence on this trade by means of diversification?

How are sugar exports from the developing countries of the Commonwealth to be safeguarded in order to forestall unemployment and political chaos in the volatile Caribbean — idyllic Barbados, for instance — as a result of British membership of the Common Market?

There ought to be some way of reaching agreement on these two subjects and the same goes for the third problem, that of Britain's financial contribution to the Common Market during the five or eight years of the transition period.

Once this period is over Britain will, in any case, be paying its share of Common Market finances. Meanwhile Whitehall would like to pay as little as possible in



(Photo: Sovi)

Finance Minister Alex Möller resigns

Alex Möller will not go down in Federal Republic's history as a Finance Minister who carried out taxation reforms, a claim he would like to have been able to make. His resignation came as an irksome

Poor health is said to have led to his resignation. The 120,000 million Marks which the various government departments have put in for 1972 are allowed to find their own exchange-rate level.

He felt that his physical powers were insufficient to last the pace of negotiations with his fellow-Ministers.

This makes it clear that the 27-line compromise formula dramatically drafted by the Common Market Council of Ministers in Brussels on 8 May (that allowed Bonn to float the Mark) must be disquieting for the Kremlin.

France has decided to pull out of preliminary discussions on a European economic and monetary union for as long as the Mark and the guilder are allowed to find their own exchange-rate level.

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Europe on the brink of integration

More so than in the first decade of the EEC's existence all further moves are bound to entail irrevocable renunciation of sovereignty by member-governments.

Examples are easily given. A European monetary policy, which is clearly necessary, cannot be agreed and implemented without authorities competent to do so (one government and one bank of issue).

At the recent Hamburg meeting of Common Market Finance Ministers there was any amount of talk of good will, the intention of consulting regularly and drawing a common overall budgetary policy.

At the same time it transpired that the Finance Ministers are still only on the point of establishing telephone links to coordinate supra-national monetary transactions.

There could hardly be a clearer demonstration of the extent to which administrative and political possibilities are being left behind by factual developments.

If this country's Central Bank Council and the Federal government are no longer to retain full sovereignty the powers that be ought to have the courage to establish appropriate European institutions. The consequences will be apparent from Palermo to Luxemburg and initially they will not always be positive but this ought not to alarm those who think in terms of the future.

So far only rough outlines have been sketched out for the Common Market's second decade. All concerned are full of fine words but have hedged their bets and would prefer to retain sufficient sovereignty to go it alone should the worst come to the worst.

The Commission remains the driving force but there are also binding rules for consultation at Council of Ministers level, including the deliberations of the Foreign and Finance Ministers of the Six.

But these institutions are no longer enough. They are too cumbersome. Herr Houbi, Bavaria's Minister in Bonn and Brussels, came up with a depressing figure in Luxembourg recently.

The EEC Council of Ministers, he noted, has yet to come to a decision on 160 proposals submitted by the Commission; 120 of them have been on the agenda for more than a year.

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He gave his pilot instructions not to fly over Israeli-held territory but to remain over the sea the whole time. But Israeli sources were triumphant that Rogers had flown over Sinai.

Protocol is very strictly observed in that part of the world. Since the controversial straits are so narrow it is quite

possible that both are in the right.

According to the rule-book Rogers kept over international waters, but from the technical point of view it was unavoidable that his machine should nudge the airspace over the contested desert strip.

Likewise in Jerusalem. When the diplomatic car with the two national pennants approached the old part of the city the American protocol officials quickly removed the Israeli flag. Under no circumstances were the sensitivities of the Arabs to be upset.

As a matter of fact at night the American Secretary of State went for a "private" stroll through the streets of the old part of Jerusalem with the mayor, Teddy Kolleg, and without any kind of

Continued on page 5

(Hannoversche Zeitung, 12 May 1971)

(Telegraf, 14 May 1971)

■ LEGAL AFFAIRS

Government must decide quickly on abortion law reform

Abortion is one of the most controversial issues in the whole field of penal reform. Should the ban on abortion be lifted? Is abortion a private matter between doctor and patient?

In Paragraph 218, the law governing termination of pregnancy, an incitement to murder in so far it forces women to obtain illegal abortions, driving them into the hands of backstreet quacks?

A government appointed sixteen-man team of experts has been considering such emotionally-charged questions as those during recent months.

The wide range findings and the split clean through the advisory body clearly reveals the extent of the problem.

The decisive question, and the question always asked, is the point at which human life begins. Doctors, lawyers and theologians cannot reach agreement on the answer.

A theologian judges the issue from a different standpoint to a lawyer. One of the members of the advisory body, a lawyer, recently stated, "Abortion is not murder. Murder can only be the killing of a born person."

Most doctors disagree. They speak of the individual human life that is definitely present when cell division is completed.

Individuality is an important criterion of personality and is attained by the thirteenth day after conception, they state.

The Catholic Church once spoke of the embryo acquiring a soul. The male embryo received its soul in the second month while a female embryo had to wait until the fifth month.

An episcopal conference dealing with penal reform stated, "The evolving life needs protection from the moment of conception. It is as inviolable as the life of a child that has already been born."

Unborn life is not part of the mother's body over which she can dispose as she wishes..."

This last sentence goes a long way. It is diametrically opposed to the view "that an unborn child can claim no rights for itself, against his mother as it has no awareness of its own. Until the time of its birth it forms one legal person along with its mother."

After questions had been asked on the subject in the Bundestag, the government recently supplied some very inaccurate statistics on the number of illegal abortions conducted in the Federal Republic.

No clearer picture will be available until the government stops inflicting swinging punishment under Paragraph 218 and starts to provide help, first by commissioning research projects into the subject.

Answering the questions raised in the Bundestag, the government stated, "With the abortion techniques available today women admitted to a hospital for termination of their pregnancy often show conclusive traces of the operation."

The government estimates that the annual abortion figure is somewhere between 400,000 and 500,000. Non-medical sources report of between half a million and two and a half million abortions a year.

The minimum estimate of injuries caused by back-street abortionists lie around twenty to thirty thousand. In 1967 health authorities are registered 42 deaths where the cause was "miscarriage and subsequent sepsis."

More recent statistics are not available but doctors believe that some 250 women die every year from the results of an illegal abortion. This shows plainly the uncertain statistical basis. Since 1953

Handelsblatt

DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG

Jahresbericht 1971

only 62,000 illegal abortions have been traced by the police.

The law does not act as a deterrent. That is always being made plain. The estimated figure of illegal abortions may look cold and sober but it masks undesirable misery even though the government does state that experts believe that illegal abortions today are carried out by people who understand their "job."

The sixteen professors on the advisory council have now split into a majority and a minority group. The minority group suggests that "an abortion should generally be punished by a fine or a prison sentence not exceeding two years unless it is carried out in the first four weeks after conception with the full permission of the pregnant woman."

"Terminating a pregnancy during the first three months after conception would not be punishable if a medical board still to be set up agreed that a continuation of the pregnancy would not be reasonable in view of the expectant mother's overall situation.

Mitigating circumstances would be: 1: A serious danger for the life or health of the expectant mother; 2: The expectant mother being less than sixteen years old at the time of conception; 3: The continuation of the pregnancy endangering the maintenance of other children in the family; 4: A pregnancy forced by illegal actions such as rape;

5: The probability that the child could be mentally or physically handicapped (thalidomide)."

The proposals of the majority group go further: "Terminating a pregnancy within the first month after conception should remain unpunished. In the following two months the expectant mother can obtain a legal abortion after visiting an advisory centre, irrespective of whether the centre agrees or not.

The government stated that countries

New Düren prison 'cures' inmates

Colour psychologists must have been at work as the walls and ceilings of the newly rebuilt prison in Düren are ochre, the cell doors sky blue, the curtains orange and the window frames white.

There is no doubt about the fact that the bleakness of normal prisons has given way to a "pronouncedly friendly atmosphere" in the new therapeutic psychiatric prison in the Federal Republic.

Alarm bells, locks, bolts and bars have however been retained. The 33 sexual and habitual offenders who will be treated here for eighteen months will be cared for with the idea uppermost proposed by North Rhine-Westphalia's Minister of Justice, Dr. Josef Neuberger - "A maximum of external security and a maximum of inner freedom."

Socio-therapeutic prisons are one of the most important provisions of the Second Penal Reform Law that comes into force in October 1973. Politicians have realised that crime cannot be fought by the old-style prison that only breeds further crime.

Instead, sentences must give offenders a fair chance of being rehabilitated into society as a full member and not as a scorned outsider.

Rehabilitation has long been discussed but little has been done about it. A

"If a pregnancy is terminated during this period by any other person but a doctor or without a prior visit to an advisory centre, the offence will be punished by a fine or a prison sentence not exceeding twelve months."

"Terminating a pregnancy at a later stage would be punished with a fine or a prison sentence not exceeding three years."

This proposal lays great store on setting up advisory centres to help expectant mothers desiring abortion and stop immediate operation.

The mention of a three month period of grace shows that the doctors believe that there is some difference between a five-week and a five-month pregnancy.

This belief is also expressed when young, modern-thinking women are asked what they think of abortion. If pregnancy is to be terminated, they say, then this must occur as soon as possible. Most of them condemn an abortion carried out during the pregnancy.

Most of these women also support an extension of contraceptive methods. The contraceptive pill must be made available to everyone under medical supervision, and further research must be made into the morning-after pill. In other words, safety measures must be increased so that abortion need never be considered.

As gynaecologists have found, it is wrong to believe that abortion is the problem of girls and young women. In most cases it is the problem of married women who already have a number of children.

The government reply to questions in the Bundestag included the statement: "It is not possible to provide precise statistics for the incidence of death after illegal abortions and there is no reliable figure for injuries caused to women's health following operations to this type."

But that does not mean that we do not need to bother about the problem. The legislature must consider all sides of the issue and try to find a law that causes less suffering and provides more help. A reduction in the number of back-street abortions would be one such service.

The government stated that countries

partially legalising abortion have roughly the same experiences. The number of illegal abortions has been reduced for example in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and the Scandinavian countries.

In Yugoslavia there was at first an increase in illegal abortions. This remained constant for a time while the number of legal abortions increased.

Legal abortions then came to an end. The best message that Germans could receive was that the CARE illegal abortions sank along with the number of legal and illegal abortions. The number of legal abortions then increased and identity card was the queue for contraceptive methods proved popular.

It was estimated in 1960 that the previously high number of illegal CARE was an abbreviation for American Relief to Bulgaria had been reduced to half in the first two years after the war. The organisation was set up to reach from the drop in medical years ago and though it does not send money given for complications to Europe any more (except to Greece) it still caters for 34 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East where hunger and need is

ed to remain hesitant.

Students from a university in Pennsylvania sent as many as 370 CARE packages to Stade, a small town near Hamburg.

On the other hand emigrants who had been friendless before leaving Hitler's Reich suddenly found a surprisingly high number of pen-friends in Germany.

The daily ration in January 1948 for anyone who was not a farmer, manufacturer or blackmarketeer was two potatoes (which were not always available), three slices of bread, a tablespoon of prepared foodstuffs, a tablespoon of soup products, a teaspoon of cheese (if it was on sale), ten grams of lard and a small quantity of malt coffee.

There was also a monthly ration of 200 grams of meat (a medium-sized steak today), a pound of flour and a pound of sugar.

People receiving care packages were

treated like royalty and could obtain

spare parts, luxuries for bicycles, fuel,

theatre tickets, glass for windows, alcohol

and shoes suitable for the winter. They were

also allowed to enter towns that were not

supposed to accept further refugees.

CARE made civil servants, traders,

landladies, tailors, second-hand store

owners, cobblers, men and girls more

compliant.

The thirteen kilogram package con-

tained 900 grams of lard, dried egg, milk

powder, corned beef, tea and chocolate,

in all fifty thousand calories or as much

as other people received in a whole

month under the rationing system.

The less sexually enlightened a worker living on the same floor. Prisoners

have the most children, a trend

they will be able to consult the social workers

continuing. There is little freedom

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THE ARTS

'Thought processes' exhibition presented at Nuremberg

Kiel Nachrichten
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Bundesrepublik Deutschland

We already know that painting, drawing and sculpture has more than an esoteric aesthetic purpose - it is also a way of arriving at the truth using methods that science would not use.

When art is exhibited in museums and galleries it is always the aesthetic end product that is on show and not the thought processes leading to its creation.

Dietrich Mahlow and Eberhard Roters both work in Nuremberg and are pioneers of a new style of reflection and presentation for art.

They have taken advantage of the Dürer Year being celebrated in the city to put on the "Second International Nuremberg Biennale" in the Kunsthalle and the Künstlerhaus.

The ambitious exhibition is meant to show that art is indeed a way of arriving at the truth using other than scientific methods.

The two artists have referred provocatively to a statement once made by Dürer himself - "I do not know what beauty is."

They then refer to the theoretical works of Dürer and Leonardo da Vinci to show that artistic creation since the Renaissance has always been ac-

companied by intensive reflection on the principles of artistic truth and beauty.

The exhibition is split into eleven sections. Dürer and Leonardo da Vinci are represented rather scantly in the section devoted to "Pioneers of the New Age". Dürer's *Adam and Eve* is included along with Leonardo's sketches of flying objects.

The philosophical tension revealed in Dürer's theoretical works, especially in his theory of proportions, ranges from the recognition of measurable laws to the secret law inherent in any object.

The field between these two poles is explored in a section entitled "Body and Space - the Image of Proportional Harmony". At times this tends to favour a Cézanne-style "autonomous proportionality of creative art", at other times the abstract geometric forms of an Archipenko or a Bellini.

It then swings back to the formal rigidity of an artist like Schlemmer where the word "form" must be understood as an overcoming of dualism such as thesis and antithesis by a superposed third element. That is why Schlemmer himself called his famous "ballet" *Triadic*.

One of the most remarkable features of the exhibition is to be found in this section - the series of paintings by Paul Wunderlich based on Dürer's *Adam and Eve*. Wunderlich adopts and varies Dürer's studies of proportion and movement in his own style.



Triadic Ballet by Oskar Schlemmer exhibited at the Nuremberg Biennale

(Photo: Digne Meier)

Leonardo da Vinci is also described as a pioneer in two other sections of the exhibition. The first is "Homo Faber - Homo Ludens" where we come face to face with the constructors of social utopias.

Constant himself believes that synthesis will remain a pipedream if society has set up a collective of mass culture based on Marxist theory.

In this section art stands in direct contact with technology. The Constructivists of the Russian Revolution played a similar role in our century as Leonardo did for the Renaissance and the age of the discovery of the laws of mechanics. It is interesting to compare Leonardo's sketches of a flying object with those of Tatlin.

The Dutch artist Constant was well represented in this section with his plans for a New Babylon. Urban technology

has started to take account of the fact that life is becoming more complex in many countries in the West. This is particularly true of shorts, which has always been quicker to react to changes and more sensitive to them than commercial, full-length features.

The acceptance of political themes has increased at a greater rate than ever this year and has even conquered that province of comedy and artistic efforts, the cartoon film.

At the international short-film festival in Oberhausen recently there was a look back at some Canadian cartoon films. The dots and dashes and lines in these famous shorts still seemed to add up to amusing, playful, self-satisfied patterns and figures,

but are now formed into the Political in its widest sense with ever increasing regularity.

Beautiful, psychedelic, sensitive films on the other hand have an increasing tendency to seem passé, irrelevant and to a certain extent unfashionable, not to mention that the numerous, overesthetized section contains works by amateur pornography films.

The claim that Leonardo is a pioneer of the section entitled "The Economy of Events" can be disputed on the numerous, overesthetized

works by amateur pornography films.

Max Beckmann, Max Ernst, Caspar Brügel, Joseph Beuys and Bruno Munari

last year in Oberhausen the discussion was centred around whether political films should also be aesthetic films, or whether they should be measured against political yardsticks and whether the difficulties

Continued on page 7

Difficulties arising for the filmmaker from requirements of this kind have been pinpointed remarkably accurately and shrewdly by one director, the Yugoslav Zelimir Žilnik. His first feature film *Frühe Werke* (Early Works) was given the Golden Bear award in Berlin in 1969.

During the festival of shorts in Belgrade a few months ago Žilnik and a colleague published a manifesto that has remained largely unknown in the West.

Žilnik accused filmmakers - and himself included - of exploiting social injustice. He said that it was not the filmmaker's main aim to remove social injustices, but to make films, earning money directly from the films and indirectly from the social injustices.

Now Žilnik has put *Der schwarze Film* (The black film) on show in Oberhausen. This tells of drop-outs and the difficulties they experience trying to find somewhere to live.

Žilnik finds a solution in the film alone. He takes a group of drop-outs into his flat. Parts of his manifesto are superimposed on the film, Žilnik has said that he regards this film as his own epitaph.

For the first time the Oberhausen Festival did not have an international jury and the programme was divided up into genres and themes. Both innovations were an improvement.

This Festival is one of the few opportunities to take a look at the work being carried out internationally on short films. It is an internationally renowned festival. Nevertheless the Ministry of the Interior saw fit not to make a grant for the Festival since it had too little international standing.

Kiel's own opera company will premiere Karlheinz Stockhausen's *Aqua*, which has been specially commissioned for the occasion, and perform Gottfried von Einem's new opera *Der Besuch der alten Dame* and Debussy's *Pelléas und Mélisande*.

At the Opernhaus Stockholm's Royal Opera Company will perform Verdi's *Masked Ball*, the Bulgarian National Opera Company from Sofia will be performing Modest Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov* and the Hamburg Staatsoper Company will sing Mozart's *Magic Flute*. The Danish Royal Ballet from Copenhagen will also appear.

For a start this is not true and for another thing Bonn has contradicted itself in that it made funds ready for inviting foreign journalists. Burgomaster of Oberhausen Luis Alberz commented:

"This is a remarkable bureaucratic bungle."

In recent years there has scarcely been one rational decision by the Interior Ministry with regard to the film world.

Klaus Eder

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 7 May 1971)



A scene from the Hungarian film *Punitiva Expedition* entered in the Oberhausen short-film festival

(Photo: Westdeutsche Kurafilme)

Kiel's cultural programme for Olympic visitors

For the theatrical programme during the 1972 Sailing Olympics in Kiel next August the theatres in the Schleswig-Holstein capital have invited a number of international companies.

At the Opernhaus Stockholm's Royal Opera Company will perform Verdi's *Masked Ball*, the Bulgarian National Opera Company from Sofia will be performing Modest Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov* and the Hamburg Staatsoper Company will sing Mozart's *Magic Flute*. The Danish Royal Ballet from Copenhagen will also appear.

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At the Schauspielhaus the Theater vor dem Tor from Prague will perform Otar Iosseliani's well-known production of Chekhov's *Three Sisters* and the Cologne Theatre Company will put on Hans-Günter Heyne's production of Schiller's *Waffenstahl*.

(DIE WELT, 20 April 1971)

Recklinghausen exhibition spotlights naive painting

It is not only artists who are involved in the making of art there - lay folk too can have a go. Spare-time artists from all over the world turned up in Recklinghausen to spread the glory of naive painting.

The exhibition consists of 406 paintings from Eastern and Western Europe, Africa and America and also includes the Classical exponents of naive painting - Henri Rousseau, Vivian, Bombois, Bauchant, Séraphine and Hirshfeld.

The quality of their works is indisputable and led a long time ago to the inclusion of naive painting in official art history.

The organisers made some finds among the works of living naive painters that are largely due to the generosity of their owners.

Special mention must be given here to the "Gallerie grise" (the "grey" representative of modern Yugoslav peasant painting. This gallery's contribution to the exhibition shows what official back-ing can do.

A school of painting has been established on the Adriatic with similar stylistic features. These spare-time artists with the Gherardi brothers at their head have not become professionals.

A New York collection and a number of works from this country were able to contribute something at this level. But most contributions gave rise to a pale, vague effect.

Visitors to the exhibition feel that they are being overwhelmed by paintings that have lapsed into cliché. Naive painting has long become a matter of routine.

Normally this type of art manufactures a peaceful idyllic mood that no longer governs our era. In many pictures this

trend has reached a climax in pure mendacity, as pleasant as the end product may be. The only question remaining is how naive the exhibited painters really are.

To guard against the principle of participation being swamped by the flood of pictures, the organisers invited a number of spare-time painters from both home and abroad to set up their easel in the art gallery and show visitors that creating art is better than looking at it.

Engineers and manual workers are the artists here and though their actions are based on a pre-determined plan their products gain the dimensions of timeless aesthetic freedom.

The old question of what is art and what nature is restricted here to the

difference between determined and determinate art and artificially.

This subject is extremely topical. Portfolios are photographed and transposed into aesthetic monuments, or

works take on artistic features.

The Recklinghausen exhibition shows the explosive nature of the question. It restricts itself to observing the parallels between industrial and products, between technological

and aesthetic features. The question is whether the two spheres are not

the question is not asked in the exhibition in the Festspielhaus, the Protestant *Interfilm*.

The 2,000-Mark prize for the best cartoon film was given by the jury of the international cartoon film society (ASIFA) unanimously to the American cartoon *The Further Adventures of Uncle*

Szajna was sent to the concentration camp at Auschwitz in 1942 along with the other members of a group of

artists. He was the only member of the group of film journalists shared by the other members of the film collective, Mario friends by painting a landscape of friends (from Montevideo, Uruguay) and

Adolfo Alvarez (of Bogota, Colombia) murdered and other items added to their productions *Liber Arce* (Hand-

art), *Colombia 70* and *Un Día yo* (1960). The 4,000-Mark prize equally between

the film critics' prize went to Helmut Klein from Cologne for her own production *Die Industrielle Reservearmee*.

His work was already exhibited at the International Film Festival in Mexico City before being bought by the Johnsons (ASIFA) unanimously to the American cartoon *The Further Adventures of Uncle*

Szajna wants people to learn from the past. His style reminds visitors of the Neuenhausen's fine education ministry, which would

be given a special prize of 2,000 Marks. *Szajna* surpasses them in setting

however. The sentimentality and the aesthetic law of distance, which are involved in their making and the impressive, moving work with

the problems of censorship should be given prime consideration.

This could have been done by including in this section another section entitled "Influencing our Civilised Environment" and featuring works by Duchamp, Johns, Rauschenberg, Lichtenstein, Warhol, Hamilton and Vostell.

This year there has been a clear

cutting off of what political categories Criterions can be pinpointed not much by political ideologies, but there could be an increasing intent to make political films politically effective.

Continued from page 6

greatest danger threatening us all is those sections of the population whose interest for art and its relevance to everyday life was meant to be aroused.

The basic theme of this section is the illustration of the mutual permeation of events, substances and their appearance in the form of sympathetic and antipathetic relations.

But the basic theme was not given convincing form. The selection of works appeared random. A combination of more than one central theme would have been more sensible here.

This could have been done by including in this section another section entitled "Influencing our Civilised Environment" and featuring works by Duchamp, Johns, Rauschenberg, Lichtenstein, Warhol, Hamilton and Vostell.

This exhibition has a plain didactic purpose and it does not always cater for the general public. The arrangement is

too complicated and too intellectual for those sections of the population whose interest for art and its relevance to everyday life was meant to be aroused.

There is also a lack of small practical aids such as letting the visitor know what section a particular room should belong to.

It cannot be overlooked that Mahlow's and Roters' preference for Constructivist artists dominated when they were selecting material.

What is fascinating is the "Syntax and Grammar" section with works by members of the Bauhaus and de Stijl, by Bill Vasarely and Lohse and by the interesting computer artists such as Nees, Sykora and Mosso.

Moos is represented by a movable work which visitors are allowed to fashion as the mood takes them.

Klaus Collberg

(Kiel Nachrichten, 5 May 1971)

■ LABOUR AFFAIRS

Plea for greater opportunities for working girls

Parents often force their daughters to take a job as soon as they are legally allowed to leave school. The schools themselves take little interest in girls on the whole. These young female workers are often in a dead-end job. They become bored and indolent and only want to earn money and be taken care of.

Karin is eighteen years old and works in an abattoir — certainly no job for weak stomachs. But Karin says, "I don't mind doing it, money's my main object. My mother's been here a long time and that's how I started here. It's dirty work but well-paid."

Karin has been working at the abattoir for two years now. She had to leave school at fifteen. "I never liked school," she admits. "I always played truant." She does not like her vocational college either: "I'm glad that I'll be finished there soon."

Her only wish is to earn as much money in as short a time as possible and then marry and be independent of her parents.

A survey of girl pupils at vocational training schools in Hamburg conducted by Professor Jaide of Hanover shows that Karin's views are typical for young girls at work.

Few of the young girls paid much thought to what sort of job they ought to do. Monika, another eighteen-year-old, works as an "assistant" in a grocer's and says: "My job wasn't all that important. I just take things as they come."

Seventeen-year-old Elke works in a textile mill. "My girlfriend went out to work as soon as she left school and I went with her," she says.

The career adviser service has scarcely bothered about these girls. A lot of them did begin a career training course but soon gave it up for a variety of reasons.

Among excuses are: "I couldn't get a health certificate for the children's home and couldn't start my training course." Or: "After a week I noticed that I earned too little during my course, I then gave it up." Or again: "I didn't see eye to eye with my boss."

An inadequate school education often rules out all hope of a training course. The statistics for Hamburg schools show that only 37 per cent of girls at the lower grades of vocational schools have the normal elementary school certificate. The remaining 63 per cent left school too early or attended special schools.

In many cases these girls do not leave school because they are not intelligent enough to continue there. They are often simply tired of school or do not want to learn.

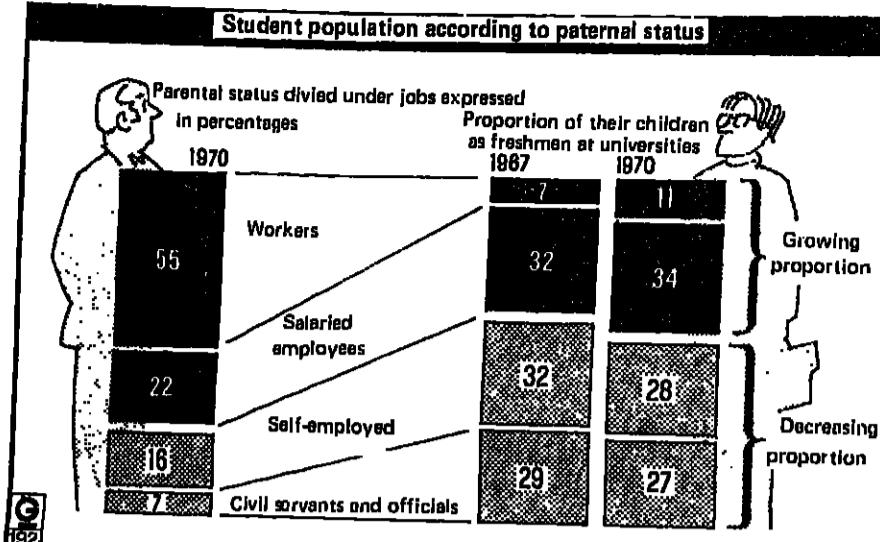
Eighteen-year-old Barbara works on the assembly line of an electrical manufacturer. "I didn't like going to school," she says. "I don't like being forced to do anything."

Nineteen-year-old Petra, a forestry worker, says, "Most of what I did at school was boring."

It is often parents who are to be blamed for their daughter's dislike of school. More than half the young female workers come from a working background.

The families of untrained working girls in particular are often underprivileged. The parents are often divorced or the father sick or disabled.

These parents are usually unable to give their daughters any help in their education or career. In many cases they



intentionally stand in the way of their daughters' education.

One report that showed this was a survey conducted by the Ifnas Institute in Hamburg in 1966. Parents who had had no more than an elementary education tended to take their children from school when there was no longer any legal obligation for them to attend.

This is also shown by things said by some of the young working girls: "I would have liked to become a nurse but my father couldn't see the point of spending so much money on this."

"My parents did not think that I should train for a career as they thought that I would soon get married." "My family only bothered about what sort of education and career training my brother was getting."

Statistics show that more than a third of all working women have not learnt a profession, twelve per cent of them because their parents did not believe that girls needed to train for a career. 24 per cent had to go without career training as parents did not have any money for their daughters' education.

They take little part in the present-day search for new ways of life and new things to do. Their life does not exceed the limits of the morality of the everyday bourgeois world.

Professor Jaide states, "They do not take a clear stand against promiscuity or immorality. They just consider it to be old hat or believe that it is best to be decent."

If career training is not carried out at the proper time, it cannot be made up later by courses of further education. When a girl is busy working all day she has little time to attend evening classes for example.

The most important subject for them is setting up a household and starting a family of their own. They take a completely apathetic attitude towards this and their thinking betrays their stereotyped ideas.

Their ideas of marriage are often naive and vague. Seventeen-year-old Elke said,

"I would agree to get married to any young lad with whom I get on well. It would be nice to be married and have a home..."

Nineteen-year-old Susanne said, "When I'm married with one or two children I wouldn't want to work full-time. I'd only want to work for my husband and children. There's always something to do around the house."

Professor Jaide believes that the demands of modern living are so many and so burdensome for those young girls that they take refuge in a view of the world that places less demands on them.

"They want to be left in peace," the Professor writes. "They want to be spared the pluralism of selection, not to mention the taking of sides in the struggle for and against opposing ways of life and ideologies."

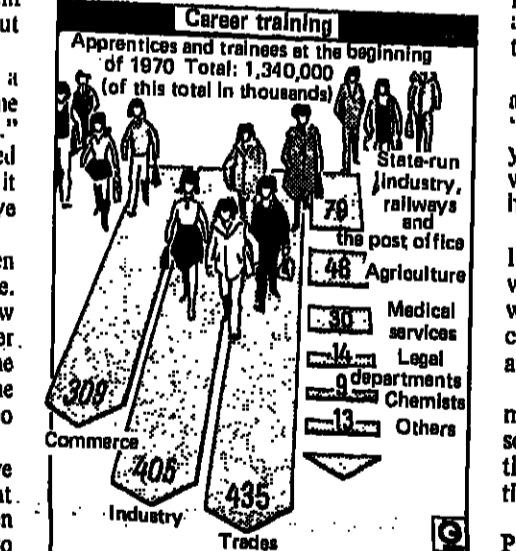
Professor Jaide claims that this tendency to crawl into their own shells is due to the fact that there is inadequate opportunity for the lower classes to form opinions in the Federal Republic and inadequate opportunity for them to communicate. The lower classes are not effectively integrated, he says.

Because of this he demands that working girls must be provided with a new alternative course between the much too abstract academic education and commercialised entertainments now available.

This new alternative course must enable the young women workers to overcome the problems of everyday life more easily.

Dirk Schubert

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 30 April 1971)



Many of them have no interest in further education. This is due partly to what their parents drummed into them and partly to a fact that these young girls know is certain — the fact that further training would give them little more chance of promotion. These young girls' careers soon come to a dead end.

But it is not only in professional life that anyone who has been on the assembly line is at a disadvantage. In his report Professor Jaide shows that young working girls are not really integrated into society. They do not have contact with their own generation.

They grow up in the isolated atmosphere of a small family with no contact with political life, the theatre, clubs or a church. They form what Professor Jaide describes as a culturally illiterate class.

Dirk Schubert

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 30 April 1971)

WORKING WOMEN

Further education

An investigation carried out by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has shown that by 1985 some 150,000 further training will be needed for smaller and medium-sized industries outside the actual place of work.

Providing just one of these training places costs at present 25,000 Marks; staffing and maintaining training centres entails a high running-costs in addition to the training fees.

The Bonn government feels that providing further training for careers in industry and accordingly is stepping up its programme to provide such further study outside factories and workshops.

Initial preparations for this have been made by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

The Federal Labour Office will be responsible for the training of workers in the Federal Republic.

Dr Gasteley has described his method as ultra sonic lithotripsy. It has already been used at hospitals and has proved completely safe. It will probably be used in the foreseeable future by urologists in their practice.

The equipment developed for this purpose can be combined with the normal instruments used in urological examinations.

An ultra sonic wave transformer run by a high frequency generator destroys the stones in the bladder at about 20,000 to 30,000 Hertz. The operation can be carried out without a general anaesthetic. A local anaesthetic is all that is needed.

The time needed for treatment depends on the size and composition of the stone. It can sometimes be removed in a matter of seconds. Other stones demand anything up to eighteen minutes.

Even when the probe used to destroy the stones touches the bladder wall there is no danger of complications. Hospital experiments in Frankfurt have shown this to be the case.

At present Dr Gasteley is concentrating on bladders but he is certain that the method will also be used to remove other stones. He doubts whether it will ever be used to remove renal stones.

But this does not entail any real limitation on his method as the stones are formed in the kidney but are often passed on through the ureter to the bladder.

The exposed X-ray films had to be picked up in the Mediterranean where the experimental capsule landed by parachute according to plan. A patrol plane located the position of the capsule as it landed.

While the rocket was still in flight the Tübingen team were at the starting position taking further pictures of the sun

(Wolfgang Bartsch/PAM)

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 May 1971)

Radio waves help scientists trace fish movements

Safety measures

A government report has said that more attention should be given to accident prevention on the factory floor.

An extension of the medical and safety measures should help cut the number of working hours lost by industrial accidents.

Because of this he demands that working girls must be provided with a new alternative course between the much too abstract academic education and commercialised entertainments now available.

This new alternative course must enable the young women workers to overcome the problems of everyday life more easily.

Dirk Schubert

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 30 April 1971)

SCIENCE

Sonic waves shatter gallstones

Gallstones are becoming more and more common and doctors have long been looking for a way to remove these and other stones without resorting to surgical operation.

Russian researchers have shattered gallstones with five thousand volt shocks at a particular frequency. A team at the Max Planck Society in Volksdorf, Hamburg, has been trying to destroy gallstones by chemical treatment. Success of course depends on their biochemical make-up.

A new method now seems to have been found. Dr Gasteley, the head physician of the urological department of Frankfurt's Nordwest hospital, destroys the stones with ultra sonic waves.

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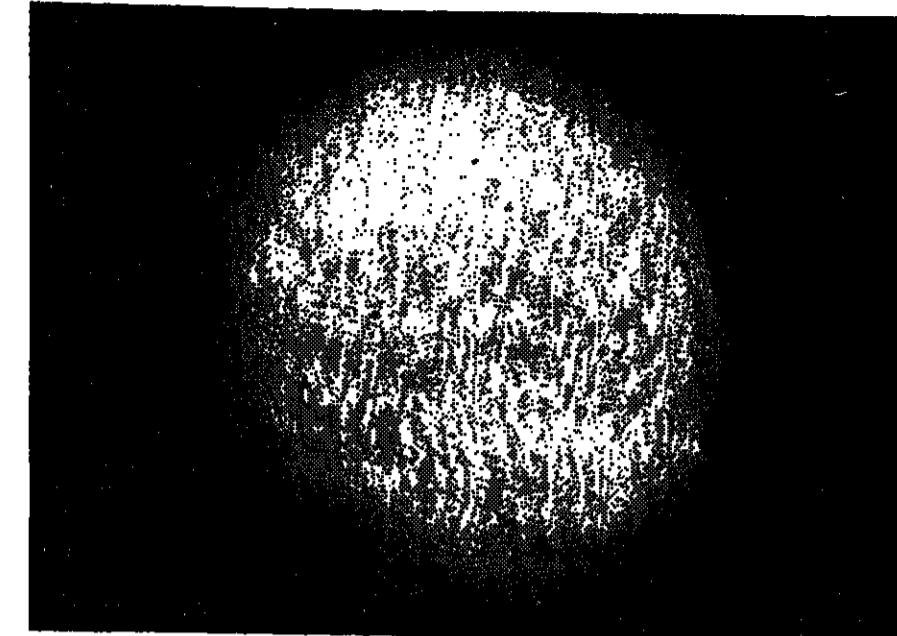
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(Wolfgang Bartsch/PAM)

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 May 1971)



Pictures of the sun taken by the Tübingen astronomy team
(Photo: Astronomisches Institut der Universität Tübingen)

Tübingen participates in successful solar research project

Frankfurter Allgemeine

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 23 April 1971)

■ FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Five suggestions for solving EEC monetary crisis

The turbulent state of the monetary scene is being observed with great interest and concern by people in this country, who feel caught up in the financial difficulties at present facing Europe and America. Opinions about the state of affairs are strongly divided.

For many people, of course, the situation is totally bewildering. They do not understand what is wrong and are puzzled by one suggestion to remedy matters as much as by another.

The fact is that none of the suggestions that have been put forward are totally convincing. That is not to say that there has been a lack of expert knowledge, intelligence, clear-sightedness or imagination. It simply that much of what has been suggested cannot be carried out.

A free enterprise economy, like a free man, can get into a situation where there are ways out, but no way that is politically ideal and which will not come under attack.

As this newspaper said on 4 May, "there are in politics as well as in economic affairs policy situations that are marked out by the fact that they call for something to be done, although there are strong objections to all the various steps that can be taken, with the result that no

moment of devaluing the dollar even though dollar exports are one of the major causes of the general inflationary trend in Europe.

2) The countries of the European Economic Community could jointly revalue their currencies in relationship to the dollar. This would be a good solution, especially if countries outside the Common Market were to go along with it. If this happened the Federal Republic would not be hindered from the point of view of competitiveness with these countries, which are for the most part some of our most important trading partners. The countries in question are Switzerland, Benelux, Austria and (with a big question mark) Japan.

These countries are also suffering from the worldwide inflation and have a legitimate interest in protecting themselves from it and enough economic strength to go about doing so.

This country's major trading partner (from the point of view of exports and imports), namely France, would not be able to go along with this, however. And in Italy there would certainly be greater readiness to embark on an associate link with such a "stability bloc". But the domestic difficulties in the country are so great that it could not be expected to take this step without further ado.

Come what may Britain will stand to one side and hope to be able to improve its position of competitiveness internationally as a result of the steps enforced on other countries. (In the long run this will prove to be a vain hope.)

3) The Federal Republic could go it alone in revaluing the Mark. One factor that speaks out against this move is that on this occasion, unlike in 1961 and 1969

when the Mark was revalued before, there is not a discrepancy in value between our currency and that of the majority of European countries.

It would be hard to say that officially the Mark is as undervalued as it was on those two occasions without a shadow of doubt. In the past twelve months we have experienced imported inflation in this country, the like of which we have never seen before. This has been aggravated by unbridled wage and salary increases and decisions on public spending which have not been well concealed with a view to the stage of the economic cycle in which we have found ourselves.

Even the top names in industrial circles have complained of a worrying drop in incoming contracts.

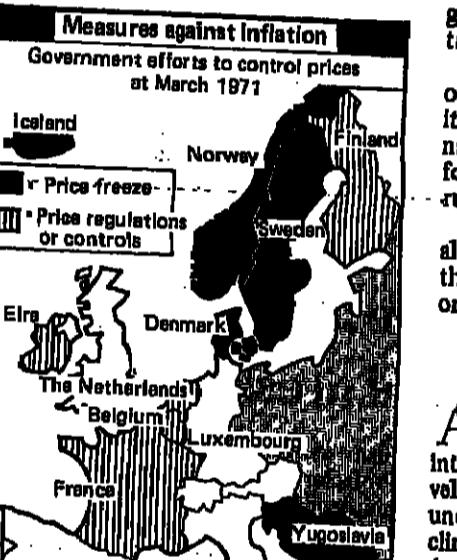
In addition to this, revaluation of the Mark on its own would once again raise the ticklish problem of agriculture prices in the European Economic Community.

The mechanics of the agricultural setup in Europe mean that as a result of the "green dollar" system whenever the Mark is revalued prices for Federal Republic agricultural produce go down and adjustments have to be made by means of subsidies.

4) The Federal Republic could float the Mark. At the moment all the arguments would appear to be opposed to this manoeuvre if the European Economic Community is to be taken into consideration. The rules of the agricultural market practically exclude floating currencies. If this step were to be taken it would have to be done in conjunction with a suspension of the Community agricultural market. This would mean that there would no longer be a fixed price for corn and the individual countries would be on their own to make the most of the advantages or ride the disadvantages of currency exchange freedom.

This is politics at a very high level. Italy and even more so France have never let anyone doubt that they see a communal agricultural policy as the heart and soul of the EEC. It is not necessary to expound here the basic pros and cons of floating currencies.

The economics institutes which have



measure can be undertaken with the utmost confidence."

This statement must be repeated again to underline the seriousness of the situation and to force home the point that there is going to be no pat solution to the present currency troubles.

What opportunities still remain to get Europe and the dollar out of this mess? The situation can be summed up as follows in a simplified – and therefore easily attacked – form:

1) The dollar could be devalued. This presents technical difficulties. The dollar is a soft currency and part of the whole Western monetary system. The currency exchange rates of other Western countries are expressed in relation to the dollar and via the dollar to gold. The dollar, if it is devalued, must be devalued in relation to gold. That is to say the price of gold must be upvalued.

But if this were done all other currencies would be devalued in relation to gold and the relationship between the dollar and other currencies would be the same as before. An alteration of parities is only possible as the result of international concerted action through which the most important currency parities would have to be fixed anew.

In every respect – particularly in respect of international political relationships – it is highly unlikely that the United States would even dream for one

Four-power talks and Berlin's economic future

competitiveness forces them to take rationalisation measures.

In ten years Berlin has been able to double its gross industrial product, while industrial turnover has increased by more than fifty per cent to 15.6 billion Marks despite the sharp decline in the number of working people in the city.

Another factor that is no less important than these considerations is that the quality and efficiency of plant in Berlin has increased considerably since 1961. Many concerns have installed modern manufacturing equipment in their Berlin branches in the past few years.

In addition to all this the Berlin senate recently published a progress report on the success of industrialisation measures in Berlin. Since 1961 no less than 145 companies employing 15,000 workers have moved into Berlin. Needless to say these have helped tremendously to build up the industrial complex of the city.

Of course the geographical situation of Berlin is just as immutable as the structure of its population. These economic realities are hardly changed at all by political and industrial activity.

Factors of this kind are inhibiting to economic growth in the long term. But the Senate already has plans for ten new, large industrial areas in Berlin. In addition to this there are the possibilities for extensions to the industrial areas that have already been built up.

Continued from page 10.
people working in Berlin would have been cut by 100,000 to 750,000.

It is especially in the industrial sector that an influx of workers is essential if the growth rate of the Berlin economy is not to be slackened. At the moment there are 50,000 fewer industrial workers in Berlin than there were in 1961.

According to statistics it will not be possible for Berlin to reckon on a more constructive population balance before 1980.

Estimates are, however, that four per cent of those who moved to Berlin became resident. This is a very important figure for the balance of the population in West Berlin.

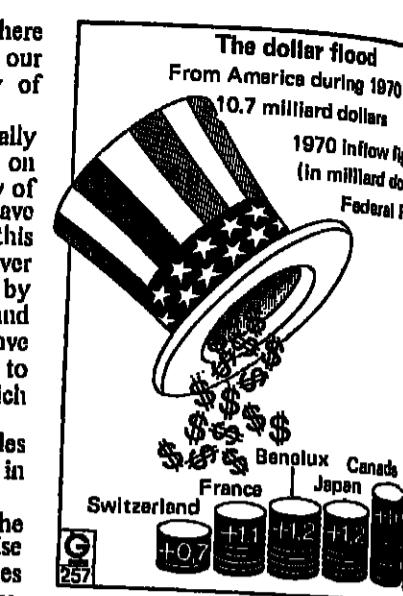
According to the chamber of trade and commerce, the degree of emigration and immigration will determine the prosperity and the growth of the Berlin economy for years to come. Unless there are replenishments from outside to the labour force in the city, the number of people actively employed there will remain at a population level fairly intact for well over two decades.

(Peter Weerts, *(DIE WELT, 7 May 1971)*)

Continued on page 11.

BUSINESS

Pharmaceuticals industry tries to make sense of the drugs mess



Discussions on the possible side-effects of medicines and drugs have for long time been permeated with more emotion and agitation than objectivity. This does not absolve several members of the pharmaceuticals industry, the medical press and publicists.

According to the point of view taken by the person launching the attack or instigating the defence there has been exaggeration, distortion and trivial stiltedness.

As the outcome of long polemical debates and arguments a more matter-of-fact seems to have dawned after an educational process that was not always easy.

This, at any rate, has been the impression gained at a discussion on the side-effects of medicaments during the third Diagnostic Medicine Week in Munich.

Meantime the world has been going around that our legislation controlling medicaments and dating from 1961 is full of holes. A large section of the drug manufacturing industry has already drawn the consequences of this, like it or not.

The industry has been carrying out

checks and tests that are in no way prescribed by the law as it stands at present and in its advertising it has been giving out warnings about possible side-effects.

A start was made in this direction among subsidiary companies of American concerns who have realised that it is not worthwhile to kick against the pricks of a development that cannot be countered or to bury their heads in the sand.

The criticism that has been expressed by the general public and several doctors as well has served as a non-too-subtle hint of stronger regulations to come and has contributed to a situation in this country where the less obvious areas of the medical business, testing, authorisation, proof of effectiveness, side-effects, advertising and finally handling of the drugs will be subject to tighter and better controls.

One symptom of this was shown recently for instance in the *Deutsches Ärzteblatt* (German Medical Journal), the official organ of the Federal doctors' association, which has for some time been accused of being merely a publicity

Plastics, problem-child because they are so difficult to dispose of and create pollution, increased their share of the market from eleven per cent to twenty per cent between 1960 and 1970. Traditional wrapping materials, paper, card-board and tin lost out.

Nevertheless, although the share of the market held by tin has dropped in those ten years the amount produced per annum went up from 400,000 tons to 600,000 tons.

Despite this considerable expansion in the industry manufacturers of tin for tin cans saw the need to protect themselves against possible negative trends.

Last year they set up an information centre for the canning industry in Düsseldorf. It is the duty of this new organisation to inform people in the industry, canners and the consuming public of the advantages of tin. This will be done by means of advertising ventures and public relations work.

Canning-tin is, from the technological point of view, a finely beaten metal of soft steel, rolled thinner than half a millimetre with its outer surfaces coated with tin to protect it from corrosion. This is what is generally known as a "tin can".

In recent years tin cans have had their image dented, particularly in the Federal Republic. It has been really hard hit by the publicity campaign of glass manufacturers, who boasted that anything packed in their material must be of top quality

number of small companies making a living out of by-products and patent medicines. If our medicaments market is to become more of an open house many companies will be left along the way and there is nothing the Federal Pharmaceuticals Industry Association can do about it.

As a consequence of this criticism the publishers put pressure on their advertisers to publish side-effects in advertisements with which money can be earned.

The first criterion is that the drug should work. The second criterion is self-evident and goes without saying in a society that is geared to profit making. Amid all the polemics and controversies the impression is sometimes given that it is something indecent to earn money by marketing drugs.

Accounts have been drawn up that are filled with inaccurate renderings of the links between production and manufacturing costs on the one side and selling price and expenditure on advertising on the other.

The fact is that the pharmaceuticals industry research work – and not all companies that claim to be involved in research and development really are – makes up a considerable part of the industry's turnover. Mention has been made of a figure of twelve per cent.

Another fact is that it is in the main profit-motivated pharmaceuticals industry that has brought out the drugs without which doctors cannot treat the chronic sick.

Enlightened firms are no longer putting the lion's share of their advertising budget in misleading advertising, but are launching into responsible campaigns for the dissemination of matter-of-fact information and helping to bring doctors up to date.

The diagnostic medicine meeting in Munich with its courses and seminars is a good example of this.

One positive outcome of the Contergan (Thalidomide) trial is being experienced today in that no firm can now afford to cover up for itself and sweep anything under the carpet. As soon as new side-effects of any medicament become known they must be published.

Action must be taken immediately, according to Professor Joseph Stockhausen, speaking on behalf of the Federal Medical Association. Doctors must be aware of possible side-effects, even if they are just slight suspicions, long before scientific investigations have to be carried out.

Pharmaceuticals firms are already well prepared for fail-safe methods and often they give the go-by to a preparation on which the slightest shadow of doubt has been cast.

This is a development which must be welcomed to a certain extent. But it does have its problem side. Instead of important new drug treatments coming on to the markets to attack previously incurable diseases we are getting more and more unimportant variants of the same old medicines.

Of 1,500 preparations vaunted as being "new" only about thirty revolutionary new treatments are patented each year in the Federal Republic, according to Herr Stockhausen, and it is by no means sure that these lead to real therapeutic progress.

Wilhelm Girstenbrey

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 May 1971)

Plans to give the tin can a brighter public image

because the purchaser could see what he was getting. By implication tinned goods are a pig in a poke.

So the canning trade's publicity campaign for 1971 has to aim to explode this theory, which the industry claims is prejudiced. But the top priority in the million-Mark-plus campaign is to give tin the image of a branded article in the public eye.

The groups that the industry will aim at are manufacturers of food and tinctures, aerosols, paints and lacquers, medicines, chemicals, oils and household products. Advertisements will appear in trade papers, consumer publications and in the more influential daily and weekly economic journals.

As a matter of fact tin-can manufacturers have several advantages to offer their customers, which their competitors cannot always offer. For instance it is possible to print on to tin cans, stacking and storing is simple and stacked tins do not tend to lose their shape. Furthermore with more and more attention being paid all the time to environmental protection tin has a great advantage in that it can be removed from garbage, melted down and used again.

One snag with tin is that it works out dearer than other packaging materials with the exception of aluminium.

For this reason the canning industry has decided not to base its campaign on an attack against competitors.

One example of an advertisement appearing in the quality press is: "Those who demand a solo risk losing their voice."

So the market strategy of tin is to

join in the "choir". Where it is suitable tin will go along with aluminium, glass, plastics and cardboard.

An opportunity is on offer for tin as tops to bottles and jars. But it seems likely that tin will have an even greater future in combination with other materials.

Just how fat the developments on the packaging market can be affected by a publicity campaign no one in Düsseldorf is quite sure. For although the groups at which the publicity is to be aimed are well-defined they are not the kind that are easily reachable by advertising.

The groups that the industry will aim at are manufacturers of food and tinctures, aerosols, paints and lacquers, medicines, chemicals, oils and household products. Advertisements will appear in trade papers, consumer publications and in the more influential daily and weekly economic journals.

In advertisers, too, have to cope with the problem that affects most manufacturers of items that are far removed from the consumer market. In that they are having to speak not to their customers, but to their customers' customers!

With a comparatively small budget there is the danger that, if they attempt to speak to all those in the group they are aiming at, the intensity of the advertising campaign will not be sufficient.

Nevertheless the canning industry seems to have solved this problem for itself, mainly because its agency – the advertisements have been designed by Studio '64 in Hauingen – took the trouble to design advertisements that were suitable for the media in question.

Adverts in the quality newspapers, although not covering many columns, are eye-catching in the extreme.

Adverts in trade papers are by and large conventional, but this can be a successful line to adopt.

(DIE WELT, 3 May 1971)

■ TRANSPORT

Increased interest for high speed rail systems

Trains travelling fifteen to twenty-five feet above the ground at speeds of up to 375 miles an hour are no longer a product of the imagination. A solution to the problem of high-speed rail travel was recently unveiled in Munich by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), the aerospace consortium, to an audience including Federal Transport Minister Georg Leber.

Herr Leber himself was at the controls of the railcar as it sped along the test track at Ottobrunn, near the Bavarian capital. High-speed rail, based on a system of magnetic fields, is intended to bridge the gap between conventional railway services and domestic air services and help to relieve the burden of private traffic on the country's trunk road network.

The system was commissioned by the Ministry of Transport two years ago.

Women drivers analysed

Not one person in two in this country holds a driving licence, according to a survey conducted by the Altenbach Institute of Demoscopy. Of the 47 per cent who do roughly two thirds (31 per cent) drive daily or at least every other day and so contribute towards traffic congestion.

Fifty-nine per cent of licence-holders questioned admitted to having contravened traffic regulations and more than a quarter of them have been booked more than three times.

Women drivers come off a little better than their menfolk. While seventy per cent of the men had been booked for traffic offences at some time or other only forty per cent of the women had been.

Habitual offenders, as it were, account for eighteen per cent of the men but only seven per cent of the women. Admittedly, only 23 per cent of regular drivers are women.

(DIE ZEIT, 23 April 1971)

Driving-licences in this country have always been valid for life and needed neither renewal nor periodic refresher courses. From time to time both ideas, not to mention a medical, are topical but a change has probably never been more in the offing than it is at the moment.

The Ministry of Transport has commissioned a medical report in connection with the proposal to subject not only vehicles but also drivers to periodic tests.

Before submitting proposals to the Cabinet Minister Georg Leber would like to be sure of sound scientific backing.

How right he is to exercise caution. Driving-licences are sacrosanct. Any changes in either the test or the licence's subsequent validity are bound to give rise to heated debate.

Even old people seem to find it difficult to part company with their licences. Very few are surrendered voluntarily. Not to hold a driving licence is a negative status symbol for dyed-in-the-wool snobs only, people who let their girlfriends drive their sports cars and prefer to walk themselves.

Walking is good for health and health is the kingpin of the consideration that is being given to the subject. It is hoped to

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

What the Ministry wanted was an overland transport system linking the city centres of Munich and Hamburg and capable of competing with current air services in respect of time, comfort and cost.

If the ideas of MBB technicians are put into practice the combination of environmentally-sound, noiseless magnetic suspension engineering and exhaust-free electric linear induction engines will cover the 500 miles between Munich and Hamburg in two hours. A development of this magnitude would, as Herr Leber put it, take the country up to the turn of the century.

Magnetic field transport, developed by MBB with the support of the Ministries of Research and Transport, has much in common with the Transrapid, unveiled by Krauss-Maffei last October.

MBB have made more progress than Krauss-Maffei, though, having reached the prototype, not merely the mock-up stage. They have also decided once and for all in favour of magnetic field technology, whereas Krauss-Maffei, also of Munich, are still considering a hovercraft alternative. The MBB prototype is propelled, like the Krauss-Maffei system, by a specially developed linear induction motor.

It was a stirring sight to watch the 11,440-lb railcar speed along the 2,000-ft track at roughly thirty miles an hour and glide a fraction of an inch above the track in the process.

Little information about the economics of the project was forthcoming but it is known that in France, where a similar high-speed system based on the hovercraft principle is under development, a kilometre of track is expected to cost 1.8 million francs. Krauss-Maffei expect each train to have a passenger capacity of between 1,500 and 2,000.

(DIE ZEIT, 23 April 1971)

Proposals to test drivers every two years

eliminate a certain amount of uncertainty about road-users.

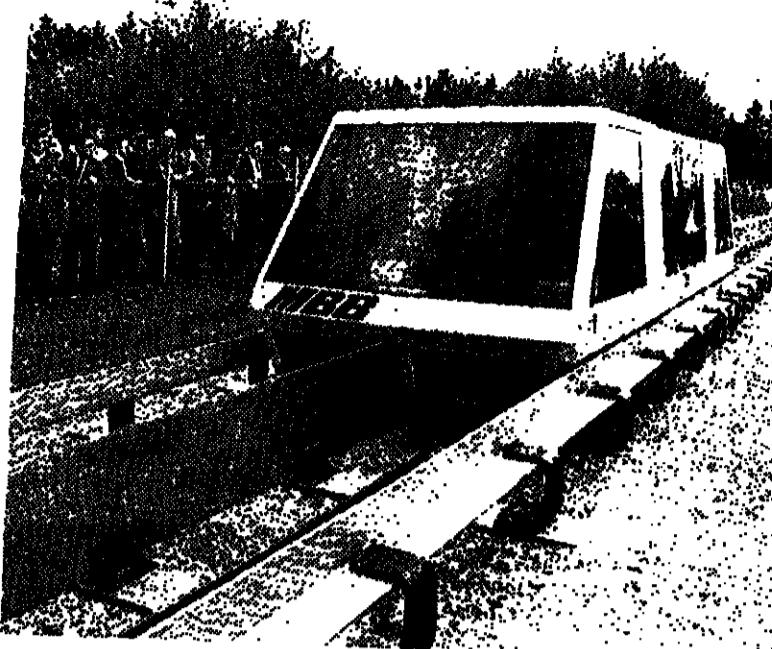
It will, however, be extremely difficult to arrive at generally valid criteria. Vision is probably the only factor where generally agreed minimum levels can be specified.

How far is the government to go and how far can it go in view of the time, cost and manpower medical checks will involve? Are periodic medicals to be made mandatory from a certain age on?

This would only affect certain categories of licence-holders, both age- and healthwise. How can the hazard represented by younger, psychically disturbed motorists be eliminated or reduced?

Published American research indicates that younger drivers include a fair number of safety risks and ought on no account to be excluded from tests. But how on earth are they to be singled out from the millions of people who already hold licences?

(DIE ZEIT, 23 April 1971)



The new Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm railcar that can achieve speeds of 375mph

27 May 1971 - No. 476 - 27 May 1971

■ AVIATION

Vertical take off commission publishes report

Two major manufacturers are having to join forces with a small firm in order to reach home base. This, in words of one file, is the upshot of the government-commissioned survey conducted since 1969 by the aerospace technology commission on the military and civil aspects of domestic vertical take-off projects.

competition for the best VTOL is on the two big boys, Vereinigte Flugzeugwerke (VFW) and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), who between them control roughly eighty per cent of the home market, have lost out to smaller.

The report of the commission, chaired by Professor Karl Thalau of Munich, does not say so in as many words. According to the report all three have qualified, as it were.

At the same time it recommends concentration on a single project, concluding that "all firms concerned will

be considered to be the best design. It was awarded 72 out of a possible hundred points in the commission's assessment of its technological potential.

In civil aviation the development of VTOL aircraft would seem to be an absolute necessity if future transport problems are to be solved. Vertical take-off jets can make do with such short runways that they seem best suited for short-haul inter-city traffic.

VTOL technology is termed a revolution in civil aviation in the report. Vertical take-off airliners development is also thinking in terms of other European manufacturers joining in (the engine, for instance, is to be developed by Rolls Royce).

Other individual problems remain to be solved. Since inter-city airports will be in built-up areas something, for instance, will have to be done about the noise.

And even if problems of this kind are solved route plans have yet to be drafted, the infra-structure of rail-air traffic has yet to be planned and final estimates of research and development costs have yet to be made. Development for civil aviation

is to be continued directly but months ago the news was leaked that Dornier's conventional brands and causing atmospheric pollution via exhaust best.

The others had threatened to publish counter-claims if the commission were to release details of its assessment, though, proved that petrol does not need and it was decided to avert open controversy between the three manufacturers as to the best design.

Twenty per cent of methyl alcohol is the best design. Yet as long ago as the middle of last year it was clear that the Dornier 231 was mixture.

They have also discovered that methyl alcohol is quite adequate as fuel. All that is needed is a slight increase in the size of the carburetor nozzles.

The advantage of methyl alcohol fuel rather than a mixture of alcohol and gasoline is that ethanol would be even less noxious and would eliminate the dispersion of possibly carcinogenic substances such as benzene.

There are two snags, however. Methyl alcohol, or methanol, is a powerful and most expensive. It has to be distilled and tinted so that no one will do it by mistake.

Nuclear scientists at Jülich atomic search centre reckon they can manufacture methanol more cheaply than is present commercially possible but then the new additive would make two or three pennings a litre dearer.

The advantage of unleaded petrol is obvious, though. Year by year the vehicles in this country emit 7,000 tons of lead at breathing-level and the use of lead in petrol is steadily being reduced by manufacturers. Since 1966 lead has increased by a quarter.

Medical checks of Frankfurt drivers, who are continually on the road in urban traffic, have revealed that fifteen per cent of them have suffered from lead poisoning to such an extent that their health has been permanently impaired as a result.

In Bonn the Ministry of the Interior adopted a wait-and-see attitude to the Aachen results. Schmidling, chief Ministry spokesman, comments that "details ought to be reaching us any day now" and is willing to comment beforehand.

He adds that the government has drafted a Bill that will give manufacturers five years to reduce the amount of lead in petrol to a minimum. The Bundesrat, the country's Upper House, would like to have the deadline to be reduced from five years to three.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 May 1971)

tion purposes, it is reckoned, will cost somewhere in the region of 2,000 million Marks.

At the Dornier works in Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance the project accountants are thinking in terms of a selling price of thirty million Marks and a run of 300 or so.

Dornier admit that their proposed price may not be the cheapest but the four civil versions proposed by VFW and MBB are unlikely to be substantially less expensive.

Over the next few weeks the three firms must reach agreement on a joint design and price. The preference given to the smallest firm's design will not make the decision any the easier, but the commission insists on a swift decision being taken.

To launch the project in low gear would put the country at a disadvantage, the commission claims, insofar as there is a serious danger that the Federal Republic might lose the lead it has at present in this sector.

Wolfgang Hoffmann
(DIE ZEIT, 30 April 1971)

jeets have been postponed for tactical reasons but America's Nasa has now also inaugurated a VTOL research programme.

The three domestic manufacturers are, then, to join forces and the commission is also thinking in terms of other European manufacturers joining in (the engine, for instance, is to be developed by Rolls Royce).

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(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 May 1971)

and horizontal propulsion units are combined and fuel consumption is stated to be low, flight speed high.

The Aerodyne can be classed as neither a helicopter nor a conventional aircraft, nor does it look much like a vertical take-off jet, though they are its closest relatives function-wise.

Dornier are not prepared to disclose the use to which the Aerodyne is to be put. It is assumed that it is capable of transporting freight by trailer, at it were.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 April 1971)

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■ OUR WORLD

Cologne blossoms for horticultural show

frankfurter Rundschau

Attractions galore are to be found at Cologne's "Festival of Flowers" to be held in Cologne until 24 October. The Festival, to be staged on both banks of the Rhine, will include the river in its layout. Four ferries have been laid on to convey the more than million visitors that are expected to visit the Festival from the Rhinepark side of the river to *Riehler Aue*.

Paths extending for more than fifteen miles will wind through the floral glories to be seen on all sides. In the first weeks of spring tulips, narcissi and hyacinths have sprung up. This has come about by means of a heating system that has been laid under the flower beds. More than half a million bulbs have flowered creating a carpet of blooms made of pansies, forget-me-nots and daisies, planted in a competition among the gardeners who are awarded a prize for their efforts.

The strangest horticultural show competition was announced in January. Competitors were asked to design a garden figure for 2000 A.D. Anyone can take part who has an ounce of imagination and is skilful with his hands.

Artists and do-it-yourself experts have produced 92 garden figures. The youngest competitor is seven and the oldest is 76. Visitors to the horticultural show will be asked to give their opinions on the competition pieces by marking their choice on a voting paper provided.

For the laymen of the gardening world it must be very difficult to come to a decision on the more exotic trees. In the midst of a gay collection of beeches and oaks on a slope there is an oak tree with chestnut leaves and a beech tree with oak leaves.

These are to be found next to 6,000 larches of the latest type from Britain. And the Federal horticultural show has other arboreal rarities to it name. There is an evergreen oak for instance.

Fourteen years ago the horticultural show took place in Cologne's Rheinpark and a number of the trees that were planted at that time were left standing. Since then they have come along very well. It is not so often that you see such magnificent examples of arbor vitae cypresses. Rare decorative cherry trees are growing alongside beautifully formed white beeches, yews of magnificent size and spruce.

In the meantime the well-known dancing fountain has been extended. There are 2,000 seats of which a half are protected from the weather by six gigantic folding umbrellas, each with a diameter of 16 metres.

Close to these there are two fountains from which wine and beer bubbles.

For those whose feet are killing them there is a miniature railway and a chairlift which offers an opportunity to travel around the exhibition area or gain a bird's eye view of it with the brightly coloured carpets of flowers and the other sights stretching out below and no crowds.

The flamingo pool is stocked with bright pink emus from Cologne zoo. The kitchen garden is full of good ideas for the home and there is a landscaped hill for children to play on, an idea that has never before been seen in this country. In addition there are play areas. But in between all the way there are flowers. The rose alone is represented

4,000 times with 35 different types of hybrid tea. Another interesting feature is the experimental lawn garden. It looks like a green carpet made out of 21 different kinds of sample materials.

In the northern section of the *Rheinpark* for young people. Here the slogan is: "Trimm dich fit" (Fight the slab). Fathers and sons can compete against each other. For instance on the trampoline, the mini golf course or at table tennis. For those who are not yet big enough for these men's sports there are sand pits to play in and trees to climb on. For teenagers there is a music wagon where the latest hits can be heard.

Nor is rhythm neglected on the left bank of the Rhine on the *Riehler Aue*. In the Festival Hall there bands play popular tunes. Each night there is an interesting variety programme. The restaurant seats 2,500 people.

It is not far from here to the *Garten von Heute* (Today's gardens) where about a dozen landscape gardeners show how to lay out gardens, terraces and roof gardens. They take into account personal wishes and hobbies such as the party garden, the garden for three generations or the rented garden with mobile furniture.

Another transportable feature is the container plants. This is the largest of trees, shrubs and dahlias in containers. The plants are not in the usual pots or tubs but in plastic containers. They are kept in these from the very beginning. The containers can be buried in the earth in any spot that is chosen even when the plants are in full bloom.

The plants do not object to being transferred in this way but thrive in their new surroundings. Using this method gardens can quickly be arranged in new buildings.

Curiosity is likely to be aroused by the gigantic cupola which can be seen from a great distance illuminated and looking like half an orange. It is thirteen metres high and 22 metres across. Inside there are 56 projectors showing 10,000 colour slides showing the world of the garden on the circular walls. This is known as *Flora-Wision 71*, the main optical achievement of the Federal Horticultural Show.

Karin Bader
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 April 1971)

The witch's cottage in the Verden children's fairy tale park

(Photo: Jürgen Meyer-Korte)



Paths through the massive flower beds at the Cologne horticultural show

(Photo: Gero)

Europe's largest Disneyland to be opened at Verden

Sometime this spring it is proposed to open at a central site between Bremen, Hanover, close to the autobahn exit at Verden-Ost, a children's wonderland.

There are in this country approximately sixty similar fairy-tale parks for children. The one at Verden is to be laid out in an extensive woodland site including many sites. It will be the largest in Europe and will include the most charming details imaginable as well as the latest "technical" developments.

For many years the children's wonderland has been the idea of Helmut Reich, a sound and electronic engineer. He worked at one time in the radio and vending machine industry.

Helmut Reich studied all the children's parks of Europe, closely observed their details, developed his own ideas and then set about working out plans that would make his fantastic ideas practicable.

He had many setbacks. Originally it was planned to lay out the wonderland on the southern banks of Lake Geneva. The project did not materialise. It was then proposed to use a site close to the Frankfurt autobahn intersection, but this also came to nothing. Eventually it was possible to consider the dream idea for the site near the autobahn at Verden.

Helmut Reich said: "It is no longer good enough to set up a few paste figures in the woods. In an era when television is king people seek total illusion."

Hor Reich's past career will be of great

help in the project, particularly a "do-it-yourself" man of one talent.

With only a few helpers he has for months Sunday and hold structuring a large-as-life fairy-tale

controlled by a system of elect

The main motives behind the campaign

for physical jerks at work are, of course,

psychic and physiological but the DSB is

also able to wield economic arguments in

its favour of keep-fit breaks.

Professor Mellerowicz, a Berlin medical

specialist, estimates the financial drain on

the economy attributable to lack of

exercise to amount to 10,000 million

Marks a year.

A number of large firms such as Bayer,

AfA and Henkel have long since drawn

appropriate conclusions and civil servants

at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in Bonn also have a keep-fit

break.

In industrial estates firms can pool their

resources and provide sports grounds

which, of course, can also be used for

organised sport for apprentices and works

teams.

Doctors reckon a keep-fit break every

hour or two would be just the job but

this, of course, is wishful thinking for the

time being. Jürgen

Palm is less demanding.

Five minutes a day would, he says,

make a difference.

The DSB would be grateful if firms were

to provide their staff

with the opportunity of stretching for

twenty to thirty

seconds at a time.

Longer breaks for

sporting activity

would also be a good

idea.

The Sports League's proposals have

not been without effect.

Following the

success of last year's

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27 May 1971

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SPORT

DSB's keep fit at work campaign shows results

The ideal solution, though, is to employ a PT instructor and firms already exist that employ not only instructors but an entire PT department.

The DSB welcomes even minor improvements on what, by and large, remains a static situation - a keep-fit device hanging on a hook at one side of the desk, for instance.

A physical fitness room with a specially designed set of equipment and posters of exercises on the wall has proved a widespread success. The late Herbert Wolff, an Offenbach games master, developed the first feasible model of a physical fitness room in the early sixties.

The men return to their drawing-boards, the women to their typewriters. Everything is back to normal apart from the heavy breathing of all concerned.

Most firms in this country would claim to be thinking in terms of a keep-fit break of this kind at some future date but a number have already inaugurated keep-fit schedules.

One of the foremost aims of the Federal Republic Sports League (DSB), the ten-million strong voice of organised sport in this country, is to make life more worth living and loosen the hold of the social and professional straitjacket that

stretches the men's bodies and loosens the women's bodies.

The DSB would now prefer to emphasise the element of play. Physical fitness rooms are nothing new in themselves, though. They had precursors on ocean liners, where the consequences of lack of movement came to light some time ago.

It must be fun, though. Collective

gymnastics at the sound of the siren as in Japan, where thousands of workers repeat the exercises ordered by their instructor till their bodies ache all over, is as much a non-starter in this country as is the idea of a swift "One - two" to the accompaniment of piano music.

Physical jerks at work must, it has been

decided, be voluntary and individual. The corridors between the office and the canteen can, for instance, be lined with equipment, such as a home trainer, a punchball, a football goal painted on the wall or a table tennis board.

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Following the

success of last year's

nation-wide keep fit

campaign it is felt that the general public is coming to realise the need for physical fitness at work.

Progress has already been made. At the Hanover Fair in April the proposals were discussed by a panel consisting of representatives of the Employers Confederation, the trade unions, white-collar workers and civil servants organisations and the DSB.

All concerned were unexpectedly willing to come out in favour of PT at work. With support from the Ministries of Health and Labour, both of which have shown considerable interest in the idea, between fifty and a hundred pilot schemes are to be tested for six months starting this September or October and the results evaluated.

The results will form part of a paper to be submitted to the organisations concerned at a summit meeting next year. The long-term target is to include keep-fit breaks in wage agreements.

Already a number of firms are bearing the idea in mind in plans for new factories and extensions, often including a gymnasium or physical fitness room in their blueprints.

There is no mistaking the fact that the response is there and of course the firms realise that the energy regenerated will be ploughed back into the company in the form of increased productivity.

Left-wingers may sneer at the idea and claim that it tends to perpetuate the present social set-up but the main motive, that of keeping people healthy and making life more worth living, would seem to justify the expense in terms of time, effort and money.

"Working people have a natural right to a break. In our one-sided, sedentary working world the existing forms of break - the meal break and recreation break - must be joined by a third kind, the fitness break. In times to come it will be as much a matter of course as the piano music.

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decided, be voluntary and individual. The corridors between the office and the canteen can, for instance, be lined with equipment, such as a home trainer, a punchball, a football goal painted on the wall or a table tennis board.

When Dr Kregel, president of the DSB, spoke these words in a speech published in *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* last January he probably visualised himself as being a bold futurist.

Dr Schlichenrieder has also used his equipment in other disciplines. Tests conducted with a number of boxers of all weights reveal that the physiological ideal is three-minute rounds with a break of one minute. These have, of course, been the rule for decades.

(Handelsblatt, 30 April 1971)

Telemetric tests aid talent scouts

Which sporting discipline is the most demanding? With the aid of telemetric equipment specialists at Grünwald sports school, near Munich, have proved that rowing heads the list for continuous demand on the human body. Next in line comes ice hockey and long-distance skiing.

Dr Franz Schlichenrieder, head of sports medicine research at Grünwald, used telemetric